

13 years of service to numismatics

NI BULLETIN



1978
MARCH

Volume 12

Number 3

Price One Dollar

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PUBLICATION DEADLINE: The Friday following the first Wednesday of each month is the deadline for submitting material for the following month's issue of the *NI BULLETIN*. All material should be mailed direct to the editor's address shown above.

INSIDE N.I.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

March 1978 Applications for Membership: The following persons have applied for membership. If no written objections are received by May 1, 1978, their membership will become effective that date.

(MT = Mail Trader)

1383-MT Michael W. Wolf, P. O. Box 657, Harrison, Ark. 72601
(Ancient Roman)

1384 Idy Jones, 13106 Hill Forest, San Antonio, TX 78230

1385-MT Buzz Patch, P. O. Box 17197, Tucson, Ariz. 85731
(Post-Ancient to Pre-Krause)

1386 Erik Andersson, Azaleagatan 14, 213 62 Malmo, Sweden

1387 Aldo P. Basso, 2031 M. H. Dell Pilar #322, Malate, Manila,
The Philippines -- (Dealer Philippines Notes and Coins)

1388 Rogelio de Jesus, The Variety Store, P. O. Box 103, Manila,
The Philippines -- (Dealer Philippines Coins, Stamps, Notes
and Pillar Dollars).

DONATIONS REPORT

We wish to acknowledge receipt of the following donations since the last report:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Donation and Stated Value</u>	<u>Preference of Use</u>
Block, David	\$8.00 Cash	NI Library Fund
Darnel, R. A.	\$1.00 Cash	NI BULLETIN Fund
Deyell, John	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Eisen, Stuart T.	\$5.00 Cash	NI BULLETIN Fund
Fraley, Marvin L.	\$50.00 Cash	NI BULLETIN Fund
Haskell, W. A.	Coins & Notes (\$2,045.18)	NI Reference Collection
Heath, John F.	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Humphris, John G.	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Mills, Charles S., Jr.	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
Orne, Wm. F.	\$2.26 Cash	General Operating Fund
Smith, Dr. David S.	\$17.90 Cash	NI BULLETIN Fund
Vayle, Allan	\$3.00 Cash	General Operating Fund

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

I. Acknowledgement is noted below to members who have donated material to the NI Library. As asterisk (*) indicates thos books which are new to the NI Library. The letters "ne" indicate different editions of books we already have on the shelves.

*GAVER, DR. KENNETH M. *It's Fun to Collect Foreign Coins.*

Pub. 1967, 121pp, illus. General history, terminology, and collecting advice.

*GARTNER, JOHN. *The Australian Coin Catalogue.* 1968-69 ed.

80pp, illus. Also includes coinage of New Zealand, New Guinea and Fiji.

DODSON, O. H. *Money Tells the Story.*

REINFELD, FRED. *Treasury of the World's Coins.*

DE FONTECHA, RAMON. *La Moneda Espanola Contemporanea.*

II. In addition to the above we have also received three large shipments of magazines, catalogues, mint reports and miscellaneous papers from Robert Clarke, W. A. Haskell and Rev. I. C. G. Campbell. These shipments have done much to expand our horizon into club bulletins and foreign magazines which we have heretofore not known about. We appreciate these gifts for in many of the publications are articles of lasting interest that lend themselves to research.

Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr., Librarian

CONTENTS OF THE NI REFERENCE COLLECTION (Continued from last month):

(Only coins grading FINE or better are being listed in this continuing inventory of the NI Reference Collection. Members are invited to donate any issues not listed. Members desiring to borrow coins from the collection for research purposes, lecture use, non-competitive displays, or any other reason, may do so by paying postage and insurance both directions.)

(Note: The best specimen of each issue and variety received is retained for the collection, while duplicates will be sold or put to other uses to offset the expenses of maintaining the collection.)

(NOTE: Coin in the collection which are UNCIRCULATED are underlined.)

BRAZIL (Continued from last month): Y14 - MCMI; Y15 - 1906; Y21 - 1913A; Y22 - 1913A; Y27 - 1919, 1920; Y28 - 1918; Y30 - 1918; Y31 - 1922; Y32 - 1927, 1928; Y33 - 1927; Y34 - 1922; Y35 - 1922; Y35a - 1922; Y38 - 1922; Y42 - 1932; Y44 - 1932; Y45 - 1936, 1937; Y46 - 1937; Y47 - 1936; Y48 - 1936, 1937, 1938; Y55 - 1935; Y56 - 1936, 1937, 1938; Y58 - 1940; Y59 - 1938, 1940, 1942; Y60 - 1938, 1940; Y61 - 1939; Y62 - 1939; Y63 - 1939; Y64 - 1942; Y64a - 1944, 1945, 1946; Y65 - 1942, 1943; Y65a - 1943, 1944; Y66 - 1942, 1943; Y66a - 1944, 1945, 1947; Y67 - 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1953; Y68 - 1943, 1945, 1946, 1953, 1954; Y69 - 1942, 1943; Y73 - 1958, 1950, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1955; Y74 - 1948, 1953, 1955; Y75 - 1950, 1953, 1955, 1956; Y76 - 1956; Y77 - 1956, 1961; Y78 - 1956; Y81 - 1961; Y82 - 1959, 1960, 1961; Y83 - 1960, 1961; Y84 - 1965; Y85 - 1965; Y86 - 1965; Y87 - 1967; Y87a - 1969; Y88 - 1967; Y89 - 1967; Y89a - 1969; Y90a - 1970; Y91 - 1967; Y91a - 1970; Y92a - 1970; Y94 - 1972; Y95 - 1972(a); Y98 - 1975; Y99 - 1975; Y100 - 1975.

MEDIAEVAL COINAGE OF KASHMIR

by Kenneth W. West, The Hague, Netherlands, NI #821

There has been little interest in the mediaeval coinage of Kashmir. The coins are rather crude, have little aesthetic appeal and one basic type; standing king/seated goddess, with two varieties of the seated goddess, was minted from the first coins definitely attributable to that area until its conquest by the Muslim adventurer Shah Mir in 1339. The attribution of coins before the Varma Dynasty is uncertain and a number of questions remain about later coins. The illustrated coins are given the traditional attributions.

Kashmir is, historically, a hill state centered on the Kashmir valley, lying between the Indus and Jhelman Rivers, north-east of the Punjab in the Alpine Himilayas. The area of Kashmir has expanded and contracted, but, perhaps because of its geographical unity and sheltered position, it has remained a political entity almost since coming to the notice of history.

There are two styles of the seated goddess reverse. The first with the goddess enthroned, knees slightly apart. These occur in gold, electrum, silver and bronze and may represent a higher value denomination (stater) currency. The deterioration of this reverse type from the Kushan style to the crude coins of the Naga Dynasty (Durlabha through Jayapira), when the figure of the seated goddess becomes unrecognizable (looks rather like a dagger) and the standing king degenerates badly, can be observed by going from the second coin shown for Pravarasena to the third shown for Toramana to the coin attributed to Pratapaditya II.

The second style of reverse, goddess seated on a lion skin, knees spread wide (second coin shown for Toramana, first shown for Pravarasena) is known only in base metal until the eleventh century (Kalasa). No coins of this style are known for the Naga Dynasty and none are known of the enthroned goddess reverse after this dynasty.

The coinage of interest begins with Toramana about 520 AD. The coins of Toramana are found with both of the above reverse styles. The development of the coins with the second style of reverse indicated that they were minted over a long period; possibly developing to the style of the fourth shown during the reign of the Naga Dynasty, the legends becoming partial, or lost. There is some indication that the copper coins in common use were called "Toramanas" and coins with some form of his legends, or of his style, but, without legend continued in circulation until the Muhammedan conquest.

It is probably that Avantivarman, to establish the legitimacy of the dynasty he founded, supplanted the "Toramanas" in circulation with

his own titles and for some reason discontinued the higher value coinage. In support of this thesis, "Toramanas" are found in styles ranging from the Kushan to that of Avantivarman, but none in the degenerating styles that follow Avantivarman.

There is a long standing controversy over the attribution of coins to Avantivarman. The plates in the references supporting this controversy show the standing king side of the Avantivarman coin and the standing king side of a coin of another member of the Varma Dynasty. It appears that the only known example of this controversial coin is the much worn specimen formerly in the collection of Sir Alexander Cunningham and now preserved in the British Museum. A rubbing of this coin is shown attributed to Avantivarman, however, the controversy is not resolved for the legend reads: A_injita. The attribution to Avantivarman is questionable.

I have added a coin attributed to Pangu (Nirjita Varman) in the British Museum collection. Its style and legend are almost identical to the coin shown for Pârtha Varman, who was placed on the throne by Nirjita. The unattributed coin which is shown with the tentative legend "SRI SRIMAVA" is the style of this same troubled period and may have been issued by a pretender.

The unattributed coin with the tentative legend "SRI AYMATA" is a very early style, possibly before Toramana. The style of the coins attributed to Yasaskara Deva seem to be out of sequence by about 150 years.

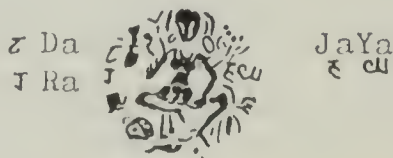
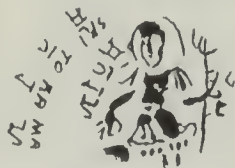
Most of the coins in the following illustrations are from the British Museum, who were very helpful in making the rubbings. The "Standing Raja" is consistently shown as the obverse though the beginning of the raja's name moves to the "Seated Goddess" side of the coins after Pravarasena. As the legend is the only feature that permits attribution of the coins, it is shown, as it appears on the coin, near the spot it occurs. Corrections, additional information and rubbings of coins not shown are solicited with the objective of preparing a definitive catalogue.

References:

Cunningham, Sir Alexander. *COINS OF MEDIAEVAL INDIA*. Oriental Books Reprint Corporation, Delhi, Reprinted 1967.

Gopal, Lallanji. *EARLY MEDIEVAL COIN-TYPES OF NORTHERN INDIA*. The Numismatic Society of India, Varanasi, 1966.

520-540 Toramana



TORAMANA (Continued)

Variety



540-560 Pravarasena



xKi 𑀓
zDa 𑀔
7Ra 𑀲



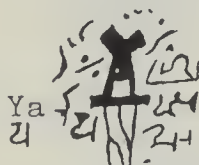
JaYaTo? 𑀧𑀸𑀔𑀓

Variety



Sri PRaVa 𑀲𑀸𑀔𑀶𑀔

635-650 Durlabha



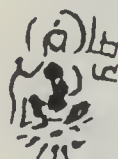
Sri DuRLa 𑀲𑀸𑀔𑀲𑀸𑀔

650-661 Vighraha (Vajra)



Sri ViGRaHa 𑀲𑀸𑀔𑀶𑀲𑀸𑀔𑀔

681-711 Pratapaditya I



Sr Pra 𑀲𑀸𑀔𑀶𑀔

719-745

Pratanaditya II



Sr PRaTaPa
4 5 7 8

730

Yasovarman



Ki 7
Da 7 NDa?



Sri YaSoVa
4 5 7 8

Nambi (or Namvi)



7 Ha
7 Ka



Sri NaMBI
4 5 7 8

757-782

Jaya (Jayapira ?)



JaYa?
4 5

757-782

Jayapira (or Vinayâditya)



JaYa
4 5
Ki 7

Di
7i
TYa
7



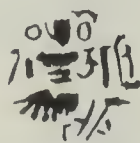
SRi
4
ViNaYa
4 5 7 8

855-883

Aditya (Avanti) Varma



NjiTa
4 5



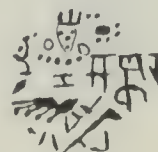
A i
4 5

883-901

Sangkara Varma



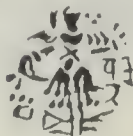
VaRMa
4 5



SaNGKaRa
4 5 7 8

901-903

Gonala Varma



VaRMa
4 5



GoPâLa
4 5 7 8

903-905 Sugandha Rânî Devya



DeVYa
र फी

Sri

मी



SuGaNDHa

सु ग र

905-921 Pârtha Varma



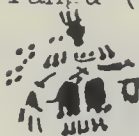
VarMa
प र



PÂRTHa

प ठ

921 Pangu (Nirjita varman) ?



Va
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PAN?
प न

922-933 Chakra Varma Deva



VarMa
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CHaKRa

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937-939 Unmatti Varma



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Sri

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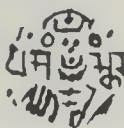
939-948 Yasaskara Deva



DeVa
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YaSa

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SKaRa

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DeVa
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SKaRa

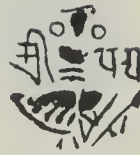
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गु फ

Sri

श्री



PaRVVa

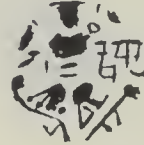
प र

950-958

Kshema Gunta Deva



FTa De
फ ट दे

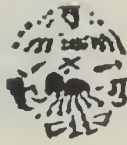


KSeMa Gu

क से म गु

950-958

DiddâKshema Gupta



Gu
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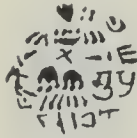


KSeMa

क से म

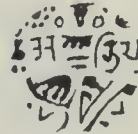
958-972

Abhimanyu Gunta



GuFTa
गु फ

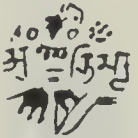
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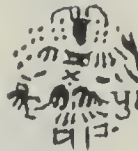


BHilnaYU

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972-973

Nandi Gunta



FTa (De)
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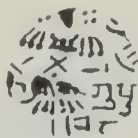


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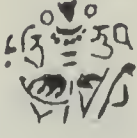
973-974

Tribhuvana Gunta



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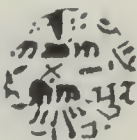


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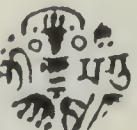
974-979

Bhima Gunta Deva



FTa De
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979-1005 Diddâ Devya Rânî



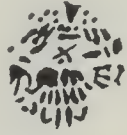
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1005-1028 Sangrama Raja Deva



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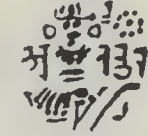
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1028-1063 Ananta Raja Deva



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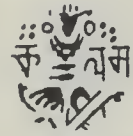
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1081-1089 Kalasa Raja Deva



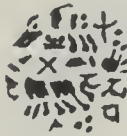
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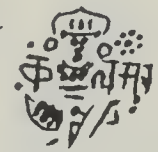
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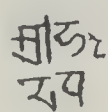
1089-1101 Harsha Raja Deva



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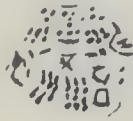


1089-1101 Harsha Raja Deva



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Varieties



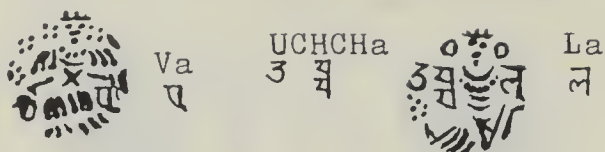
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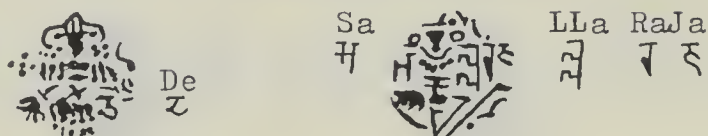


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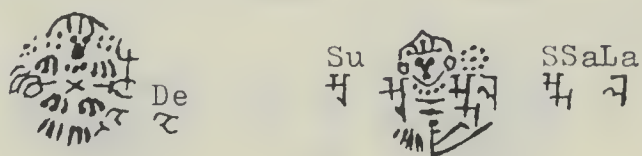
1101-1111 Uchchala Deva



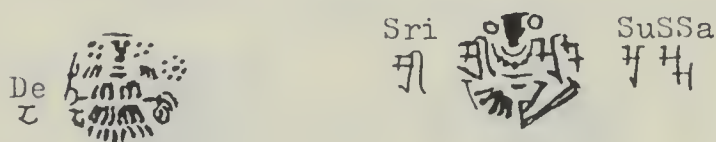
1111-1112 Salla Raja Deva



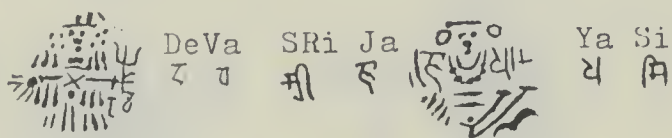
1112-1120 Sussala Deva



Variety



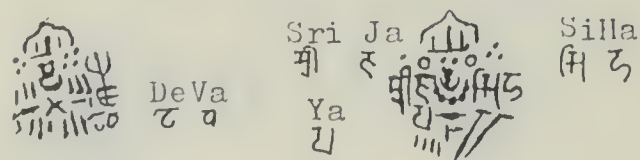
1127-1155 Jaya Sinha Deva



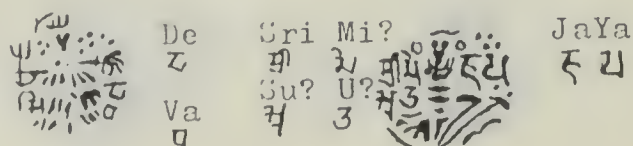
Varieties



1127-1155 Jaya Sinha Deva



Varieties

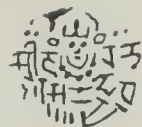


Jaya Sinha Deva (Continued)



DeVa
८ ७

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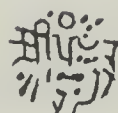


RaTNa
८ ३
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८ ७

1155-1164 Paramānaka Deva



Sri Pa
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1164-1171 Avanti Deva



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1198-1214 Jaga Deva



DeVa
८ ७

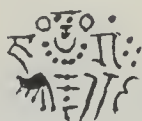
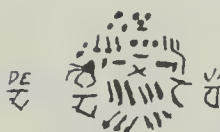
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ह



Ga
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5.97 GRAMS

Varieties

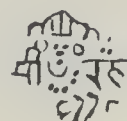


1214-1236 Raja Deva



De(Va)
८ ७

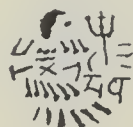
Sr
श्री



RaJa
८ ह

Kashmiri Type Coins, Rajas not in Lists

Pratāpa Deva



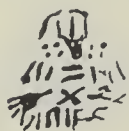
DeVa
५ ५

PRa
५

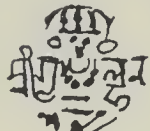


TaPa?
५ ५

Gulhana (Son of Jaya Simha Deva)



Sri Gu
श्री ५



LHaNa
५ न

NaSa__?



VarNa
५ ५

Na?
५



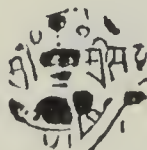
Sa
५

Srimava?



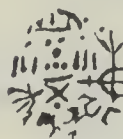
De(Va)
५ ५

Sri
श्री



Sri MaVa?
श्री म ५

PaTi__?



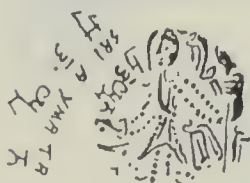
DeVa
५ ५

Sri
श्री



Pa
५
Ti
५

AYMaTa?



Ra
५



JaYa(Ta)
५ ५ ५

(Victorious)

Note: All rubbings illustrated are 3/4 of actual size.

Tokens and Notes of Spitzbergen

by Igor V. Victorov, Chelyabinsk, USSR, NI #887

Spitzbergen, a group of islands in the Arctic Sea, was first visited by the Russian pomors (the inhabitants of the coast line of the Arctic and White Seas) as early as the Middle Ages. The land was known as Grumant, and only since the Dutch explorer Barentz officially discovered this archipelago it began to be known as Spitzbergen (1596).

Beginning with the late 18th century the archipelago attracted attention of many scientists and explorers, the Russians being among them. At that time Spitzbergen did not belong to any country. It had remained "no man's land" until 1920 when the Paris Treaty established a Norwegian sovereignty over it. But it was only in 1925 when this group of islands were officially proclaimed part of Norway.

In 1932 a Russian coal mining concession was founded on the western island of the archipelago. Large deposits of a high grade coal on the island exceeded 5 billion tons. Nowadays, about 2,000 Soviet miners obtain about a million tons of coal annually.

In 1946 the Trust "ARCTICUGOL" (Arctic coal) of the Ministry of Mining of the USSR issued metal tokens in 4 denominations: 10, 15, 20 and 50 Kopecks, the two former were struck of aluminum-bronze alloy, and the two latter of copper-nickel. All the tokens were struck at the Leningrad Mint.



The obverse of all pieces is similar: a circular legend reads "The Island of Spitzbergen" with a small star below. In the centre is the date of issue "1946". The reverse bears the name of the company "ARCTICUGOL" and the denomination. The edge is reeded.

The set is poor for varieties. Only the 50 Kopeck piece has two varieties: a normal 50 Kopeck piece has larger figures and a smaller star, while the second variety has smaller figures of the date and a larger star. As a matter of fact, the second variety was obtained by a mistaken die, i.e. the die of the obverse of the 10 Kopeck piece was used instead of the one of the 50 Kopeck.

The company also issued local banknotes in 1940, 1951 and 1961. The notes of the first issue of 1940 were inscribed: "Coupons for the

Goods in Shops of the Mines of the Trust 'Arcticugol'" and were of the following denominations: 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 Rubles. The second issue of 1951 as well as the third one of 1961 had the same Ruble denominations in addition to 1, 3, 5, 10 and 20 Kopeck.

Due to the low mintage of metal tokens, they have become scarce now.

FIRST ISSUE OF SRI LANKA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY'S JOURNAL PUBLISHED

by Jerry Remick, Ste.-Foy, Quebec, Canada, NI #213

The first issue of *THE SRI LANKA NUMISMATIST* dated November 1977 was released early in January 1978. The 38 page journal is printed in hand set type on paper 5-1/4" x 8-1/4" and includes four pages of photographic plates of various coins.

The journal contains: several interesting article on the ancient coins of Sri Lanka starting with those issued several centuries before the birth of Christ; an article on the modern commemorative coins of Sri Lanka, including those of Ceylon; and a glossary of terms for numismatists as well as advertisements by local coin dealers.

The Sri Lanka Numismatic Society, founded on December 15, 1976, now has a membership fo 23 collectors residing in Sri Lanka and one abroad (myself). Membership, according to their constitution, is open to collectors throughout the world. The annual subscription is 15 rupees and there is an enrollment fee of 25 rupees for new members.

Copies of the first issue of *SRI LANKA NUMISMATIST* are available at 10 rupees per copy surface mail (air mail postage is extra). Inquiries may be sent to The Sri Lanka Numismatic Society, 3/2 Melder Place, Nugegoda, Sri Lanka (Ceylon). The editor and also the secretary of the society is Wing Commander R. M. Wickremesinha. He is an enthusiastic numismatist and is to be congratulated on the first issue of the journal as well as his efforts toward getting his country's first numismatic society going.

NEW ISSUES WITH ASSIGNED YEOMAN NUMBERS

(The catalog numbers assigned to new issue listings published here are supplied by special arrangement with *CURRENT COINS OF THE WORLD*, published and copyrighted by Western Publishing Co., Inc., Whitman Coin Products, Racine, Wisc., USA. No further use of these numbers in any other publications is authorized.)

*Collectors' Coins

ARGENTINA

- Y50 5 Pesos 1977, Aluminum-Bronze, 200th Anniv. of Admiral G. Brown
- Y51 10 Pesos 1977, Aluminum-Bronze, 200th Anniv. of Adm. G. Brown
(Y51, previously reported as Y50 in Feb. issue, renumbered.)

FINLAND

- Y57a 5 Pennia 1977, Aluminum

(Continued on page 84)

THE COINAGE OF GHENGIS KHAN

by Craig Burns (NI #1112) and son, Darwin Burns
Westwood, California

(Written in response to the enthusiastic questions posed by
Dr. Felix Bertalanffy of Winnipeg, Canada, in *NI BULLETIN*, Dec., 1977.)

Ghengis Khan is an exciting historical figure and he holds our imagination with his great accomplishments in this physical world. Although there are numerous tales as to his cruelty, there are also admirable tales concerning his high principles and lack of physical vices.

His principle strength was his Mongol army who were horsemen and peripatetic; therefore, there was no central Mongol mint issuing coins under Ghengis Khan.

However, there are coins known to have been issued under his suzerainty --coins in gold, coins in good silver, and coins in billon. These coins were issued at mints in areas conquered by his armies, and they continued minting coins similar to those of the last ruler, but substituting the name and/or titles of the new ruler, Ghengis Khan. In the case of the billon coin possessed by Dr. Bertalanffy, the only reference on the coin to the Mongol empire is the inscription in Kufic style Arabic which states, "The Supreme Khan".

Here follows more concise information on the known coins and their inscriptions.

The British Museum in London has more coins of the Mongol Great Khans than any other known collection--one gold coin even has Ghengis Khan's name on it as well as his titles. Several others have his titles only, two of which are illustrated below:

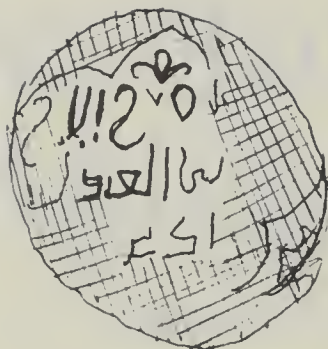


Khan...?..
Just
supreme?



(Kalima)
"there is no
God but Allah,
Mohammad is
his messenger"

GHENGIS KHAN Gold Coin (Astarabad Mint) 37 mm



the supreme?
just?



(lion)

GHENGIS KHAN Gold Coin (Mint in Knorasan) 30-33 mm

The only gold coin with Ghengis Khan's name on it is similar to this:



*Ala-al-din Mohamad 596-617 H. (1199-1220 AD)
Gold coin minted in Khwarizm, 20 mm.*

Next come the "good silver" issues. To date only two types have come to light--one with his name clearly on it, and the other of similar design without his name; but the designation, "The Supreme Khan".



the just
supreme
Gingiz Khan



the just
Kakhan
supreme



Al-Nasir
al-din Allah
commander
of the
Faithful



Al-Nasir
al-din-Allah
commander
of the
Faithful
K'rman

*Silver issue
with his name on it.
18 mm, Rare*

*Silver issue without his name,
but mint name.
Unique - Ashmolean Museum, Oxford*

*(Al-Nasir was the Caliph in Baghdad 575-622 H. (1180-1225 AD), the
"Pope" of the Islamic world.)*

As can be seen in the above sketches, one of the two types of silver

issues has a mint designation "K'rman". It is disputed exactly where this town was or what its true name was; it might have been "Karaman" or "Kirman", but in either case, the town was located in Afghanistan, probably near Ghazna, which is present-day Ghazni, Afghanistan.



*Photos of two silver coins with Ghengis Khan's name on them.
Both 17-18 mm.*

The holed silver coin pictured above was found by the authors in a tray of dirty coins in a delapidated shop in Ghazni on the bus lunch-stop between Kandahar and Kabul.

Below is depicted a silver coin from the same area issued by the KHWARIZM Shah, Ala-al-din Mohammad (1199-1220 AD) just prior to its capture by the army of Ghengis Khan:



*Forerunner silver coin of Ala-al-din Mohammad,
minted in Afghanistan.*

And you all must know the sad story of the ruler who thought he had it made--Ala-al-din Mohammad, who extended his kingdom from Kwarism all the way westward to Baghdad, when out of seemingly nowhere came the Mongol hordes--and poor Ala-al-din was chased by a select army of Mongols all over Iran, finally taking refuge on a small island in the Caspian Sea where he soon died. See *The Mongol Empire (Its Rise and Legacy)*, by Michael Prawdin (Allen and Unwin, Ltd., publisher)--surely as exciting a book as *The Godfather* or *The Crash of '79*.

Lastly come the billon coins made in the Afghanistan region from melted-down older bronze coins, dagger hilts, lamp stands, belt buckles, etc.



the just
Kakham
supreme



Al nasir
al-din-Allah
commander of
the Faithful

Billon coin.



the just
Kakhan
supreme
K'rman



Al Nasir
al-din-Allah
commander
of the
Faithful

Scarce Billon Type

As the billon coin possessed by Dr. Bertalanffy contains the same Arabic inscriptions as the silver issues--some with Ghengis Khan's name on them--it is assumed that these coins were also issued under the first great Mongol ruler, and thus it can be stated that these billon issues can be attributed to Ghengis Khan.

Darwin, exploring Afghanistan alone in 1974, found a hoard of these billon issues in Ghazni numbering some 3000 coins, 60% of which were those of Ghengis Khan ("The Supreme Khan"); the remaining 40% were billon and bronze issues of about the same size of Ala-al-din Mohammad (Khwarizm Shah), of the later Ghorid rulers, and of a variety of Punjab horseman and bull issues.

Now, to complete the answering of Dr. Bertalanffy's questions, billon coins of this type circulated in a local area of Afghanistan from about 1210 to 1240 AD. As these billon issues took the place of earlier silver issues, they may have been equal in buying power to the silver dirhem. And with a ratio of 20 to 25 dirhems to one gold dinar--it might have cost from 4 to 20 gold dinars for a slave, depending on whether the purchase was made on the battlefield or in a peace-time market. Thus 80 to 400 of these (billon) dirhems could have purchased a slave even though it may have been more difficult to barter for women slaves than for horses, as one never knew whether he might end up with an old nag or a nagging woman!

NEW ISSUES (Continued from page 80):

GUERNSEY

Y19 1 Penny 1977, Bronze (20mm)

IRAQ

*Y49 1 Dinar 1977, .900 Silver (40mm)
Inauguration of Thartar-Euphrates Canal

ISRAEL

Y25a 10 Agorot 5737 (1977), Aluminum

PAKISTAN

*Y42 100 Rupees, Silver, (36mm)
*Y43 500 Rupees, Gold, (19mm)
(Y42-43: Centennial Birth of Allama Mohammad Iqbal)

PHILIPPINES

*Y67 25 Piso 1977, .500 Silver (38mm)
*Y68 50 Piso 1977, .925 Silver (40mm), Struck for Inauguration of
Security Printing Plant and Mint Complex.

Science & Notgeld

by Wm. A. Haskell, Modautal, Klein Biberau, Germany, NI #1090

In September 1977, East Germany released a (.500 Fine) silver commemorative coin in the 10 Mark denomination to honor the 375th birthday of pioneer German physicist, Otto von Guericke. However, the city of Magdeburg (population 269,000), located about 150 kilometers west southwest of Berlin on the Elbe River, issued a series of four notgeld notes October 31, 1921, of which one also honors physicist von Guericke.

Otto von Guericke (1602-1686) became the lord mayor (burgermeister) of Magdeburg and while conducting experiments in creating a vacuum, he discovered the principal of the pneumatic pump. He effectively demonstrated the effects of vacuum by sealing together two halves of a hemisphere (halbkugel), evacuating the air within by means of his pump and then proving that two teams of horses pulling in opposite directions could not separate the halves as shown on the 50 Pfennig Magdeburg notgeld note.



Reverse of 50 Pfennig Note C

Interestingly, each note has a two line rhythmic couplet which unfortunately loses its rhyming on translation. For example, one note shows a view of the city from the bank of the Elbe River and reads "Ein stolzes Bild aus Deutschem Land: Alt-Magdeburg am Elbe Strand", which roughly translated reads "A proud picture from Germany: old Magdeburg on the shore of the Elbe".

The embossed seal of the city is found on the lower right obverse of each note with a stylized picture of King Otto I on horseback holding the city in his left hand as founder and builder of Magdeburg. Colors are bright red and light green on a yellowish paper making this set especially colorful.



Reverse of Note A showing view of city.



Obverse Note C. Common for all four notes.



Reverse of Note B.



Reverse of Note D.

All four of the notes are of the 50 Pfennig denomination.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE MONETARY SITUATION IN THE KINGDOM OF NEJD C. 1850

by Jürgen Mikeska, Friedrichsdorf, Germany, NI #1113

The Kingdom of Nejd has no real monetary system. All of its money in circulation came from abroad, with the Nejd counterstamp applied.

In the northern provinces of Gauf and Schomer, money from Turkey and Europe circulated, while in Hasa, the largest province along the Persian Sea, money from Persia and Indian Rupees were in use.

In the Nejd itself, the people accepted only Reales from Spain and English Sovereigns.

As small change, they used a piece called Gedîdah (= new coin). The actual pieces were old Egyptian para coins. Another coin in use was one called Khordah. These were copper coins struck in Basrah about the year 1700.

Thirty Khordah were equal to one Gedîdah. The value of one Gedîdah was 4 to 4-1/2 English pence and the Khordah was about 1/3 to 1/4 English farthing.

The only coin struck in the Kingdom was a long piece known as a fish-hook larin and it was for use only in Hasa. This larin was known as Towîlah and its value was about three English farthings.

Money was not of much importance to the people in the Kingdom as they lived in a barter-system. Coins were needed mainly only for foreign trade. For this reason, many more pieces and types were found in the outer provinces in circulation than in the inner provinces.

Bibliography: William Grifford Palgrave, *Reise in Arabien*, Leipzig, 1867.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE PREMIER CATALOGUE OF NEW ZEALAND COINS AND BANKNOTES, by P. G. Eccles. 22pp, illustrated, 5" x 8", glossy paper, paper cover. Available from the author at P. O. Box 2937, Auckland 1, New Zealand. \$1.50 airmail postpaid.

Mr. Eccles, a well known New Zealand numismatist and the largest dealer in that country, released this new work in late 1977.

The catalog lists all New Zealand sterling and decimal coins right through the 1977 issues by date, mintages and valuations in two conditions (generally average and VF, except for the most recent issues which are valued in VF and UNC). Photographs are included for all type coins. Uncirculated sets, proof sets and dollar coins in proof and uncirculated condition are each valued in the mint state and mintages figures are given.

Banknotes are valued in two conditions (average and EF) for the 1934 and 1940 series. The 1967 decimal series is valued in average and uncirculated. Valuations are included for various signatures as well as for notes first issued in 1970 with an asterisk after their serial number. Clear photographs are included of the obverse side of each note, starting with the 1934 series. Pre-1934 banknotes are briefly mentioned.

The catalogue is concluded with a lengthy listing, including addresses, of coin dealers in New Zealand, as well as numismatic societies and clubs in the country.

At present New Zealand coins in uncirculated condition are much undervalued in comparison to their Australian counterparts. I hope that this useful catalogue will be issued yearly and become the standard catalogue for the coins, notes and token of New Zealand. The next issue may contain valuation for all coins in uncirculated and a listing, with valuations in 2 conditions, for New Zealand tokens. This would be of great aid to numismatists throughout the world in establishing a price structure for these items.

Mr. Eccles accepts want lists and issues frequent auction catalogues.

Reviewed by Jerry Remick

Katalog Des Österreichischen Notgeldes 1916-1921 - 2 Auflage (2nd Edition), by Karl Jaksch and Albert Pick. 348pp, illus., paper cover, 1977, Verlag Erich Pröh, 1 Berlin 26; subscription price DM 70; available from Hans & Beate Rauch, P. O. Box 2138, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, Calif. 90051.

The need for a comprehensive catalog of Austrian notgeld has grown with the increased interest in collecting these fascinating bits of historical paper. The well known volumes on German notgeld by Dr. Arnold Keller have been in the process of being reprinted by a German firm, and are quite well covered in their myriad forms. Now at last

an excellent volume has been produced on Austrian notgeld by Karl Jaksch of Vienna and Albert Pick of Munich, well known author of *WORLD PAPER MONEY*.

The book is divided into logical alphabetized sequence of issues by cities, towns and villages, including private issues for each as well. The text is in German; while English speaking collectors will have difficulty with the introduction, the catalog itself is easy to follow since it consists of the town and firm names, dates and denominations which could not be translated in any case.

It is reprinted from Vol. 48 of the German numismatic journal *Die Münze* published monthly by the Pröh Publishers in Berlin, which has printed numerous similar books on German notgeld.

Illustrations are good, clear and helpful even though reduced somewhat in size. Although there are an average of perhaps one or two to a page they are placed strategically amid the pertinent text. Tables and drawings diagram the almost endless varieties of issues. Printing is clear, large and legible, with town names and note denominations highlighted in heavy print. Estimated values are given for each note and are in German Marks.

The volume represents a formidable amount of work that is both accurate and comprehensive. The authors and publishers have done the notgeld collecting fraternity a real service in producing this excellent catalog which I have found extremely useful and warmly recommend it to anyone interested in notgeld.

Reviewed by Wm. A. Haskell

THE WORLD OF ISLAM Oriental Coins and their Values. Michael Mitchiner. 1977. Hawkins Publications (London), distributed by B.A. SEABY Ltd. (London). \$47. 512pp, case bound. 12-1/2" x 8-1/2".

The new book by Dr. Mitchiner, published at the end of last year, is an intriguing compendium of the coinage of the Muslim States. It depicts clearly and concisely the expansion of Islam from the Arabian peninsula, and outlines the rise, development and decline of the various states and dynasties over a territory stretching from Spain to China. Islam is one of the great vital forces in the modern world, with a rich heritage of a glorious past. It is recognised that the developments and great changes in the recent decades have led in the west to a mounting interest in the Muslim peoples and their history.

In the field of Islamic numismatics there have been exceptional catalogues published of the great national collections kept in London, Istanbul, Paris, Berlin, Leningrad and in the museums of India. The information contained in them has been adequately supplemented by scholarly monographs, such as those published in this country by the American Numismatic Society, in addition to hundreds of erudite articles in all languages published during the past century. Just a few years ago the Rev. Plant wrote a significant guide to the reading of Arabic coins which gave a new impetus to the study of the ancient,

medieval and modern coinage in this category. It is therefore most noteworthy to announce the availability of a profusely illustrated handbook for interested collectors from which can be learnt a considerable amount of information about the coins and their inscriptions, and to be able to put to a practical test much of the knowledge gleaned from Plant's provocative book.

There is little reason to doubt that in a short period of time at minimum expense, a good representative collection of Islamic coins can be acquired because many reputable dealers who now offer the material regularly, will continue to do so most actively, as they become aware of the general availability of this exceptional book. Incidentally the author states that all the coins described have been acquired in recent years, and that no less than 4000 belonging to the author were obtained in the London area.

Compared with ancient numismatics, Muslim mintage is poor because of the representation of figures - which has added greatly to our knowledge of the institutions and cults of the ancient world - is not permitted by Islam. It is however informative in certain aspects of political and of course economic history. Often the variations in the types and legends may reveal the religious leanings of a dynasty.

A brief study of Mitchiner's work shows how useful the coins have been for the reconstruction of dynastic succession, and for certain periods where the chronicles are silent, the research into this field of numismatics could become a most rewarding field for research.

In the preface, the author calls his work a "survey" which is indeed true - an excellent cross-section! Its value is enhanced by the inclusion of some recent hoards poorly represented in the major catalogues, and by the list of over twelve hundred mint place names, nearly five hundred of which can be read on the specimens illustrated and described. The 8000 photos are in natural size, and the weights in grammes with an indication of the values of most specimens are given in the appendix.

A neat form of Arabic calligraphy (not type-face) has been used in the text for place names and portions of inscriptions, accompanied by a translation beside each coin photo, which is most valuable for identification purposes and close study. There is an abundance of accurate historical information, lists of rulers (in praiseworthy transliteration), and a good bibliography with a few maps taken from Zambauer's work. A list of titles adopted by ruler, and regal titles are included.

The scope of this work is too self evident to require much more comment or commendation, but in brief the following dynasties are dealt with in profuse detail, with an extraordinary mastery of the subject:

The Four Rashidun Caliphs, the expansion in the east and west in the Umayyad Period.

The Abbasid Caliphate and administered provinces during Harun al-Rashid's reign.

The Tahirids, Ikshidids, Hamdanids, Saffarids and Tulunids.

The Fatimid Caliphate of Egypt

Buwayhid Dynasty of Iraq and Persia, with the Muslim East on the eve of the Crusades.

The Ghaznavids.
 Crusader's principalities, Syria & Palestine, and the Empire of
 Salah al-Din.
 The Ghirid Empire of Afghanistan and North India.
 The Seljuqs of Asia Minor and the Mamluk Sultanate.
 The Spread of Islam in the Indonesian Archipelago.
 The Empire of Il Khans of Persia.
 Sultanate of Delhi
 Khalji Dynasty and Tughluq Dynasty and the Sultanates of the
 Deccan.
 The Growth of the Ottoman Empire. Later Timurid period and
 Safawid Persia.
 The Mughla Sultanate of Delhi and Empire.
 The Middle East in the 19th and 20th centuries.

The history of the Islamic World is as necessary to our education to-
 day as is an outline knowledge of the development of Greece and Rome,
 and it is greatly to the credit of Dr. Mitchiner that the present
 survey of the coinage has been made available for the non-specialist
 and newcomer to this vast field of numismatics. This handbook which
has become a standard work on publication is most welcome and is
 strongly recommended by this reviewer.

Reviewed by Kenneth M. MacKenzie

*(ED: While Ken MacKenzie has given a general review of the above
 work, he worked in collaboration with Rev. I. C. G. Campbell, who
 reviews the India section of Dr. Mitchiner's in more detail below.)*

THE WORLD OF ISLAM Oriental Coins and their Values. Michael Mitchiner.
 (The following review is on the India sections only.)

In a recent phone conversation with Kenneth MacKenzie, we decided that
 he would do the main review of Dr. Mitchiner's new book, while I would
 deal with the section on India.

Dr. Mitchiner has done on a major scale, what I have tried to do on a
 very minor one (a task yet unfinished) for the *NI BULLETIN* in my series
 "FRONTIERS OF NUMISMATICS: The Indian Native States" (*NIB* Nov. 1977,
 pp348-354, 359). This was, and is, to bring the Islamic coinage of
 the entire world into general focus.

Moslem India begins with the Sultans of Delhi, coin #2457, and runs
 through Mysore (which gets a rather large coverage, considering its
 shortness in history) and the Islands off India, to coin #3877, i.e.
 some 1420 coins are listed, nearly all illustrated both obverse and
 reverse.

In point of fact, India is preceded by Afghanistan and Iran, whose
 coinages at various times and manners have had much influence on
 Indian coinage throughout that country's long history. Indeed, the
 former merges into the latter, just as India proper itself merges into
 the section that follows it.

Do not think of this book as a catalogue like Hull, or one of Sear's
 works. It is, and makes no other claim, simply a survey. When I
 learned that India was to be included, I could not see how that could

be done because of the immense variety and number of Islamic, or part Islamic, coins that are to be found in that country. Actually, though no doubt many collectors will not be satisfied, I find it does give a rather remarkable overall picture of Islamic India.

By his own admission, Mitchiner made no use of existing catalogues and collections, but the coins illustrated and identified, are from 6 major collections, and 3 from dealers. All coins have been obtained in the last few years so they are also an indication of what is generally available. They are also an indication of collector interest and, to a lesser extent, of hoards which have fairly recently come on the market. The prominence of Mysore is a good example of the former point.

The European-Islamic coinage of India is touched on in only very general terms, being a field in itself. Some of the larger Indian Native States, like Hyderabad, receive rather more mention than the general run. This type of material, and the machine struck coinage is quite adequately covered in Krause and Mishler's catalogues.

The quality of the photographs varies greatly. Some of the coins illustrated would provide poor illustrations anyway, because of poor contrast, or excessive wear, e.g. Elichipur. With others, either the original photos were not good, or the quality of the printing could have been better.

Coins are actual size. The illustrations themselves are not numbered. In general, the minimum information needed for identification only is given - more detail would have made the volume even more unwieldy (an expensive) than it already is. In many of the cases of non-Islamic script (for coins of mixed background), as in some of the Islamic, the reproduction is large enough for those unfamiliar with it to read it quite clearly. The many lists of Indian dynasties and their members (and dates) are most useful, but there is no attempt to have a coin of each ruler, i.e. Mewar-Udaipur, there are 15 rulers listed, 1699 A.D. onwards, but only six "series" are illustrated.

The brief write-up of each dynasty and period, plus the notes and comments with the coins themselves, convey a lot of information. Mint names (in accepted British spellings) and A.H. dates are given. So is the weight for each group of coins (i.e. no individual weights). e.g., Suri dams #2644/67, 21 grams; Suri 1/2 dams, 10.5 grams. This is of importance since anyone dealing with Indian coins knows how much variation there may often be amongst coins of the same type.

The Indian mint names are included in the general list of mints, but the list is not complete. Also, one needs to remember that, given the size of the die in India, compared to that of the flan, both name and date may often be missing. There are brief notes on the various eras used beside A.H., i.e. Akbar's "Ilahi" or Tīpū's "Malaudi". There is an extremely brief list of museum catalogues, mostly the best known ones. One has to remember that much of the relevant information about Indian coins is buried in innumerable articles in many numismatic or archaeological journals, not easily accessible in this country.

The Indian section is a good first introduction for any one who might be interested in what is, in this country, a relatively unknown, but rich field of study and collecting.

No doubt many specialists will find fault with this or that, but in spite of 70 to 80 catalogues on my shelves, I am glad to add this volume to them. As far as India is concerned, it will join various volumes like Valentine, Hull and Craig (and Krause/Mishler). It is a volume all libraries and numismatic societies should try to have for their members.

I have always had serious questions about the use and effect of valuation lists. This is particularly true in our contemporary world and this book in particular. The evaluations were out of date (as far as the U.S.A. is concerned) before the book was printed and on the market. The very fact is noted in the increased price of the book. Scott Semans listed a pre-publication price of \$36.50 (£25), but because of the change in value of the £ sterling, it now varies from \$42.50 (Semans' price) to \$48.50 from B. A. Seaby's in London. Except where they may feel a coin is priced too low, such lists are of more use to dealers than to anyone else - which helps to insure a fairly good market for the book itself. In my own experience it has been rare that I have been able to buy a coin (a worthwhile one, that is) at the kind of price listed in any given book. The problem is compounded with Islamic coins in that so very many were poorly struck in the first place. Actual purchasing power in the U.S.A. or Great Britain is never clear from the actual rate of exchange on the bourse. On top of this is the fact that firms like Spinks and Seaby, in Great Britain, have begun to list a few Indian coins in their fixed price lists only very recently. By his own admission, Mitchiner bought nearly all his Indian coins (since most of those illustrated are his) in Britain; he has thus an indication of prices there, but these indications are either unknown, or of little use to us in the States. Perhaps the best that can be said is the numerals given are in a way simply an indication of availability (or commonness), i.e. a £3 coin is three times less common than a £1 specimen.

Reviewed by Rev. I. C. G. Campbell

(Ed: While we printed an extensive review of the below book by Ken MacKenzie in the February issue, pp58-59, another view seems to be in order. Member Yahya M. Berkmen has raised some additional points and comments which we felt important enough to add to these pages.)

COINS OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE and the TURKISH REPUBLIC. A Detailed Catalogue of the Jem Sultan Collection. By Jem Sultan. 2 Volumes.

This new two volume book recently published is a catalogue of the author's personal collection which contains some interesting and rare pieces. The book is widely illustrated and many small coins are enlarged. The illustrations are mostly fair to good in quality. A small section on counterfeits is a welcomed addition to this long neglected aspect of Ottoman coins.

This ambitious book is a commendable undertaking for the author, who writes under a pseudonym, and the enormous amount of work required to produce it does not escape the attention. However, even a superficial study of the book uncovers many omissions, and historic, geographic, linguistic, and most important, numismatic errors.

In many plates the illustrations are not in a numerical sequence and trying to find an illustration is often a chore. For example: coin #93 is on Plate 6, #94 and 95 are on Plate 5, #96 through 101 are again on Plate 6, but for #120 one has to go back to Plate 5. Or #439 is on Plate 39, but #440 is on Plate 33....an so on!

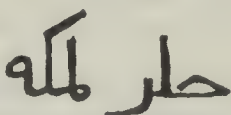
The book suffers greatly from lack of cross indexing, or for that matter, an index of any sort, a serious omission which requires no further comment.

There are short historical notes given for each Sultan. The relevance and usefulness of these notes may be questioned. Nevertheless, since the author has elected to add them to the text, some of the historical errors can not be ignored. For example the statement about the uncertainty of Osman's burial place (p.3) is completely wrong; his mausoleum is in Bursa. And Ertugrul is not, as the author states, his "supposed father". In fact no doubt has ever existed on this matter. Most of the modern historians accept Murad I as the founder of the Janissary Corps, not Orhan (p.7) and Selim I won the war against Mamluks, not "Egyptians" (p.99), since at this period the Mamluks ruled over Egypt and Syria, but there were no "Egyptians" in in same sense as we talk about them today.

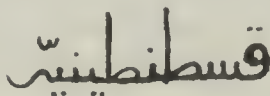
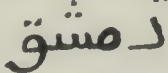
On page 357 reference is made to "Young Turks" and those who opposed them are called "Old Turks". The facts are that Young Turks did not even exist at this time and there never has been a group called Old Turks. During the reign of Abdul Aziz (p.357) the reformist group was called Young Ottomans. Progressive and liberal Young Turks came into existance about a generation later.

Bayezid I was nicknamed "Yildirim" (thunderbolt) not because "he struck like a thunderbolt over Karaman" (p.17), but because he was as quick as a thunderbolt, and Selim I was nicknamed "Yavuz" because he was audacious, bold, energetic, not because he was "ferocious" (p.99).

It is difficult to understand why the titles for Ottoman rulers "Sultan" and "Shah" are retained as such, but "Han" and "Hakan" are trans-

lated into Lord. Also  is transliterated as "Hullad Mulkah" instead of "Hullide Mulkehū".

The author seems to be undecided about spelling and use of the mint places. In the text Ayasluk (Ayasuluk) is spelled Ayasulik, Amasya is

Amasia or Amasiah,  is not Kostantaniyye but Constantinople,  is Damascus. Another novelty is Cara Amid: it stands for Kara Amid.

There is a serious error in the translation of 

which reads "...bearers of the ten gates" (p.59 AE Manghir Type 1 and a). It should have been "he who undertakes the burden of the govern-

ment". Allegorically **باب** (gate) means government. It is obvious that the author read **عَشْرَ** as **عَشْرَ**. The translation of

لا اله الا الله as "Good is great" (pp.50-51 Type 1 through 12) is also unique.

With a deceptive self-assurance the author states that the coin illustrated in Nuri Pere's standard catalogue as #1 is not Osman's, but it is a coin with two reverses of Ishak bin Ilyas of Saruhan (Artuk #1318). It is true that there is no definite proof that Osman has ever struck a coin, but this coin's resemblance to another one does not necessarily disprove its attribution to Osman. Also, the reason given for the tentative attribution of manghirs #3, 4, 5 to Orhan(p.8) is not based on a research. Theories like these not backed up with any fact(s) are totally unacceptable. In the stage of our knowledge (or perhaps our ignorance) these attributions have no more value than a wishful thinking.

One wonders why #1021 is attributed to Bayezid II, #1066, 1067 and 1068 to Selim I (see Valentine #133 and Ölçer (*Ornamental Copper Coinage of the Ottoman Empire*) #003) and why #21 is said to have an inscription reading Murad bin Orhan, while it is just a scribble and is illegible (see Valentine #107).

The author very carelessly assumes that **كانجه** and **كانجا** are different spellings of the same city, thus calls both Canca, without

realizing that **كانجه** is in Caucasia and **كانجا** is situated in north-eastern Turkey, near Trabzon.

In the opinion of this writer, because of the aforementioned errors and others not cited here due to space limitation, and in the unlikely event that one would have to use the text, then the greatest caution in checking and rechecking every unfamiliar statement, translation, transliteration, spelling, mint place name and attributions should be exercised.

Yahya M. Berkmen, New York, N. Y.

COMING NEXT MONTH: The April issue of the *NI BULLETIN* will be a special 40 or 44 page issue containing a 29 page illustrated translation of Dr. Arnold Keller's introduction to his *Kleingeldschein 1916-1922* (Small Notes) which was printed in 1953. Our thanks go to R. A. Darnell of the United Kingdom and David Block of the U.S.A. for this first ever printed translation of Dr. Keller's excellent introduction.

MEMBER NOTICE PAGE

MARCH NI EDUCATIONAL FORUM: Final arrangement for the program at the March NI Educational Forum in Dallas, Texas had not been made at press time. The Forum will begin at 7:30 PM, Wednesday, March 15, 1978 in the Community Room on the east side of the Republic Savings Building at 6300 E. Mockingbird Lane (just west of Abrams Road).

TO ALL MEMBERS WHO HAVE ORDER NI BULLETIN 3-Ring Binders. We are currently out of stock and a new printing is on order. We will honor all orders on hand at the old price as undoubtedly the new printing will be at a higher cost and our price will have to be adjusted. All new orders will be billed at the new price, whenever it is known.

Rev. I. C. G. Campbell, RR Box 200 GG, Weeping Water, NE 68463:
I cannot afford to answer requests for the Loventhal reprint, *THE COINS OF TINNEVELLY*, from persons not known to me personally, without receipt of the \$2.00 cost, nor can I afford to answer letters without an SASE as the margin of profit is too small. The books were not available until late in February.

Rev. I. C. G. Campbell, RR Box 200 GG, Weeping Water, NE 68463:
Anyone interested in the coinage of ancient Egypt (Greek & Roman) is urged to obtain a copy of Joel Malter's Auction II for February 23-24, 1978. It illustrates 384 coins and must be one of the best illustrated records of this coinage.

Robert Cardiff, P. O. Box 478, St. Joseph, Illinois 61873: I am currently working on an article concerning Peter the Great of Russia for the *NI BULLETIN*. I would like to hear from any member or members having medals struck during this period and who would be willing to provide photos of such medals on request. I would be willing to reimburse those members requested to provide photographs.

Bruce W. Smith, Box 34, Stevens Point, WI 54481: URGENTLY WANTED -- the following aluminum type coins (prefer XF or better but will take lower grade). Will pay cash or trade. Togo Y4, Y5; Bulgaria Y32, Y32a, Y33, Y33a; Romania Y83, Y91, Y95; Paraguay Y17; Guinea Y10, Y11, Y12, Y13; Mauritania Y1; Reunion Y3, Y4, Y5; Senegal (tokens) KM1 thru KM19; Djibouti (tokens) KM4-6; Algeria (tokens) KM9, 11, 17 thru 23; and Biafra Y1.

Wiley R. Reeves, Bia Grab, Grabben Gullen, Via Crookwell, N.S.W. 2580, Australia: I would like to BUY the following Australian coins at about the prices shown: Proof Set 1966 \$50, 1969 \$35, 1970 \$45 (must not be tarnished); Y8 1934-1935 \$100; Y12 1932 \$75 VG; Y5 1923, \$90 Fine, \$75 VG; Y9 1922/21 Overdate \$100; Mint Sets 1966, 1969, 1970, \$3.50 each; pre-1945 Australian silver \$3 per \$1 face value; Y6 1925 \$7 Fine. Slightly more if better condition, less if lower. Please send for return payment. Dealers welcome at above prices. Can use more than one of each.

20TH ANNUAL TEXAS NUMISMATIC CONVENTION: The convention will be held April 14-16, 1978 at the Fairmont Hotel, Dallas, Texas. Information: P. O. Box 7673, Dallas, TX 75209.